

Subscription to the "Standard"

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All talsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 'Circulo Literario' is positively to be inaugurated on Sunday the 21st inst.; we believe it will be a very grand affair.

Yesterday we had no news whatever from Montevideo; as a matter of course all sorts of private rumours were current about Flores being at the gates of Montevideo, and Barbolani having a narrow escape, crossing an arroyo, but nothing certain is known.

The Barraca bridge is a rather dangerous locality at ten o'clock at night; an Englishman was coming home at that hour the other night, having been spending the evening with a friend, when he got to the bridge he found the gate of course locked, whereupon he commenced shouting until he made a Gallego come out, who refused to let him pass unless he paid; our friend remonstrated; alleging that only parties going out paid, but the Gallego would listen to nothing but the money; the Englishman got down to argue the point, and as the story goes he was robbed of everything he had.

The little theatre in Chivilcoy has been found to pay so well that M. Cardozo intends to open like establishments in all the little country towns, beginning at Lobos; Cardozo is the Barnum of the River Plate and is very popular amongst the sheep farmers.

A judicial auction of 140 sheep, 16 horses, 28 oxen, and 120 cows will take place at Chivilcoy on the 28th, 29th, and 31st instant; as some of our subscribers may wish to get a bargain we give this notice.

Urquiza's birth-day was scarcely remembered this year in Entre Rios; formerly, the 9th August was the greatest day in the year for Entre Rios.

The National Government has ordered Sor. Sourigues to survey the land lying between the port and the town of Gualeguay, for the purpose of laying down a tramway; this is a move in the right direction, but it seems to us that the expense should be borne by the province not the nation.

The National Government is purchasing horses in Entre Rios, it is said for the frontier service.

The charges against General Lucas Moreno are for being laid up with lumbago too long, and leaving the town of Florida improperly garrisoned; there is a very strong party in Montevideo opposed to him.

The English barque 'Aires' has arrived from Newcastle with iron, rails, &c., for the Argentine Central Railway; she proceeds direct for Rosario. Owing to our numerous railways the vessels arriving are far more numerous than in former years, and yet few of them leave in ballast—this is a good sign.

The Brazilian vessels at the Montevideo station keep firing away all day. It appears that the reason of all this is to keep the men in good practice; the people in Montevideo do not relish this useless waste of gunpowder.

We hear that a certain well known dignitary has made a clean sweep in the Club Progresso. The gentleman in question won over two hundred thousand dollars last week, and if report be true nearly half a million in the private residence of one whom people suppose to have very little time for such occupations as card playing.

The people in the town of Parana are in a great dilemma owing to the arrival of several hundred quintals of biscuits, consigned to nobody. Such an event is quite a novelty in Parana; the Capt. of the Port is in a fix what to do, as the master of the vessel wants his freight, and to sell them by auction would be almost the same as to throw the biscuits in the river; no one wants to buy them—we suppose the best thing to do is to send them back to Buenos Ayres.

We hear that the reason why no silver arrives in Buenos Ayres from San Juan, is that Valparaiso is a better market, and there are rumours in town that large sales have been recently in San Juan, and the silver sent to Valparaiso. We know not what importance to attach

to this statement, but it does not seem so improbable if the passes of the Andes are open.

The captain of the steamer Fairy denies in toto having hoisted his colors in celebration of the victory over Santana, and states that what the 'Nacional' published is completely false.

Private letters received by the packet state that jerked beef is at present totally unsaleable in Liverpool. There are 400 quintals at present on hand; no body wants to touch it.

Sr. Barbolani is after all the busiest man in the River Plate about making peace; he has gone out to Flores's camp, but we hear from private sources that the Government is expecting every day to hear of Aparicio's having clawed up Flores. This officer when leaving Montevideo at the head of 1500 men swore that he would either die or bring Flores in chains into Montevideo.

The Spanish man-of-war Vencedora was to have left Montevideo yesterday for the Chinchla Islands. This does not look very like as if Pinzon was going to give up the dunghills.

The siege of Durazno lasted for nine days, during which time Flores kept up a steady fire on the town; as his artillery however is not to say the best, no one was 'kilt.' On the evening of the 9th day the Durazno was ripe for the invader and at once succumbed.

By the last packet we learn that the vessel Adrinus Johannes which cleared from Fray Bentos for Rotterdam was put into Bahia in distress, having sprung a leak.

We perceive a notice in the native papers calling upon the heirs of Dr. Donne, formerly of Canelas to come forward and make good their claims for the benefit of all whom it may concern, we give this notice.

We hear that a native gentleman named Zuniga, who owns some sixty square leagues of land in Entre Rios, has sent instructions to England to have same sold; we question very much if he will realise the high figure which he expects.

We have received a very severe critique on the concert in Colon, but as we shut our columns to the affair in common with all our colleagues, we refused to publish it.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion Argentina,' states that an English house has sent proposals, through Señor Riestra, to the National Government, offering to lend it one million sterling at seven per cent. interest, or to take the National Government Bonds at 80 per cent. This is decidedly the best news we have had for some time. Our colleague says that both offers have been declined with thanks; we can hardly credit this, except that M. Gonzalez wishes to verify the words of Juvenal:

"Hic riximus ambitiosa,
Paupertate omnes."

M. Pestalardo, it seems, complains also about the late concert. He only had four hundred people in the Colon on Thursday night, and states that he is at least \$40,000 out of pocket by the affair.

The most thriving joint-stock Company in town is the Previsora Argentina. The number of policies or shares issued is increasing daily, and the Company is investing its money in real estate. This Company is an illustration of the great success attending all such concerns, when well and discreetly managed.

The non-arrival of the 'Corrientes,' yesterday, caused great surmises at the clubs. Several persons, thought the Brazilians had at last put on the blockade.

"The National Government calls for bids for the construction of a war-steamer. Our engineers should take notice of this, and send in estimates. The machinery of the 'General Pinto' is to be put into the new vessel.

We are glad to be able to state that the annual performance by our English Amateurs, for the benefit of the British Hospital, is shortly to take place in the Victoria Theatre, and Sheridan Knowles' sparkling comedy of the 'Critic' is in active rehearsal.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Her most gracious Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Doria, late Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, to be Secretary of Legation at Hanover; and the Hon. Francis Packenham, late second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, to be Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres.

His Catholic Majesty has promoted Sr. D. Miguel Jordan y Lorens to the post of Consul-general for Spain at London; this gentleman was formerly Spanish Consul in Buenos Ayres, and has been for the last two years Consul at Liverpool.

The Marquis of Selva Alegre (D. Juan Pico Montufar) has been named Spanish Minister at Montevideo, in the room of Sr. Cruz, now appointed to the same office near the Argentine Go-

vernment. Sor. Empananza has also received diploma as Spanish vice-consul and Chancellor of Legation at Buenos Ayres.

The French Minister, M. Lefebvre de Beccour, has not been removed from the Legation of Buenos Ayres, but is at present on a visit to his friends in France, and may be expected here by the end of the year.

The Hon. Mr. Washburne, American Minister to Paraguay, is expected to arrive in next steamer from Asuncion.

It is not supposed that Mr. Thornton will appoint an acting English Consul in Paraguay. British interests are temporarily represented by M. Cochelet, Consul for France.

Consul Henderson of Panama, who saved the life of Sor. Mazarredo, the Spanish commissioner, from the gang of hired assassins, is the same who was last English Consul at Asuncion.

Since the resignation of Mr. Billinghurst there is no English agent at Corrientes: the residents are but three in number, and all decline the post, as there is no salary.

As yet no successor has been appointed to the late Mr. Meade, Clerk of the British Legation at Montevideo.

DICCIONARIO DE BUENOS AYRES.

The name of Murray, in present English literature, is more suggestive of 'Handbooks' than even of English grammar, for the eminent publisher (John, not Lindley) has fully developed the system of book-making for travellers. The age we live in being decidedly practical, this class of literature is in great demand, especially respecting countries incorrectly known. Characteristic of this fact, we may remind our readers that the first English book published in South America was the 'Handbook of the River Plate for 1863.' It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we notice the recent issue of a work with the same heading as these lines.

The book before us is not a street-directory, but contains lists of the chief trades and professions, bye-laws, tariffs, public institutions, statistics, postal and steamboat guides, mail coaches, historical notes, and an immense fund of every variety of useful local information. The editor is Sor. Pillado, who seems to have spared neither labor nor expense; the work being moreover illustrated with four handsome wood-cuts, representing the Cathedral, Bolsa, Congress-hall, and Plaza Retiro. It comprises 350 pages, and cannot be considered dear at \$80 mpc. The National Government has subscribed for 25 copies, which will just suffice to cover the tyrannical 20 per cent. duties on printing materials.

The 'Diccionario' will now interfere with the 'Standard Handbook for 1865,' as, apart from the difference of language, the scope of the two books is widely different: the former confines itself to the municipal bounds of our city, and will be most useful in commercial offices; the latter will embrace the three Republics of La Plata, from Cape Horn to the Missions, and be read with equal interest on either side of the Atlantic, conveying one in imagination from Eastonsquare or London-bridge to Paraguarí, by steam all the way. We repeat, that this kind of books is a decided sign of progress, and a great incentive to immigration. Our 'Handbook for 1863' did good service at home, and, we trust, that of next year will be still more successful.

AN EVENING VISITOR.

Among the causes célèbres of Buenos Ayres, few have attained the notoriety of the bankruptcy of Pedro Leon Martinez, the details of which are too long for our notice, but may be learned from the creditors or assignees. It seems one Sr. Aleobendas has not had sufficient patience in waiting for the declaration of a dividend, and some remarks published by him excited the indignation of Sr. Martinez. Seeing the delays of our tribunals, the latter resorted to a more expeditious method, thus described by Sr. Aleobendas in a communication to the 'Nacional':

"About half-past eleven at night I heard a knock at my street door, and went out to inquire who was the untimely visitor. The reply was couched in some of those phrases unfit for ears polite, and concluded 'open the door, I am Leon Martinez.' I ran into my room, seized a pistol, and loaded it, then opened the door, whereupon Martinez challenged me to come out into the street, filling up his observations with opprobrious epithets. I invited him to come in, which he did, continuing to insult me, and saying point-blank that 'he came to kill me.' I threatened to punish his audacity, and just then my family came out, and my mother ran between us, as Martinez was about to pull out his arms. Several neighbours rushed in, and a group of serenos stood outside the

door, afraid to come inside. The neighbours having separated us, I called on the serenos to search Martinez, but they did not. Meantime Don Pedro Leon began to heap infamous epithets on my mother. The serenos took both of us to the Police, but the Commissary on learning the facts set me at liberty, and placed Sr. Martinez in limbo."

The criminal process is being made out, and the public may entertain a reasonable hope of being favored with a new episode in this most delightful specimen of commercial honesty, judicial despatch, and personal security in the far-famed Athens of South America.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF EUROPE.

London, July 6.

The 'Owl' announces that its next number will be its last.

In its political leader it says the allies will probably invade the Danish islands, the object of this measure being a change of dynasty favourable to Russia.

In the event of Prussia not finding it possible to annex the two Duchies, a design which it is the interest both of Russia and Austria to frustrate, the alternative will present itself of making the Duke of Oldenburg king of Denmark and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. As the Danish King was imposed against the will of the nation with the people of Schleswig-Holstein, so will the Schleswig-Holstein duke now too be imposed against the will of the nation upon the Danish people. This arrangement will, however, be unpalatable to all parties concerned, as the Duke of Oldenburg will never be willingly accepted in Schleswig-Holstein.

Whatever may be the projects of the allies, one thing is certain, the interests of the Duke of Augustenburg and of King Christian IX. have become identical. The success of the former is the safety of the latter in so far as the kingdom of Denmark is concerned, and it may safely be predicted that if the Duke of Augustenburg is not soon recognised as Duke of the Duchies the reign of the present King of Denmark is limited.

The only cause for which the French can fight, or will fight, is the cause of nationality as represented in Holstein by the Duke of Augustenburg. As we shall find ourselves before long involved in war it will be of vital importance that we should be in alliance with France, and there is no other means of achieving the object than by considering Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein two separate nationalities, both oppressed and both needing protection and succour against that combination which has been formed to destroy the liberties of Europe.

The 'Owl' also contains the following headed 'Authentic Political Announcement':—"We are in a position to state authoritatively that the Emperor Napoleon, more than a fortnight ago, pointed out to the Austrian ambassador in Paris the dangers which would arise to Austria if that Power should join Prussia and Russia in the alliance which we have since been the means of exposing."

His Majesty intimated that he would consider any such measure on the part of Austria as aimed directly at France and that the friendly relations of the two countries would be in consequence seriously impaired. The immediate effect of this communication was to cause that hesitation in the adhesion of Austria to the Holy Alliance to which we alluded in our last. A correspondence has since taken place between the Government of the Emperor and her Majesty's Government on the subject.

No serious disagreement, it is said, has taken place between Prince Charles of Prussia, the commander-general of the Prussian forces in Denmark, and Lieutenant-General Van Gablenz, the commander of the Austrian corps d'armée, that the King of Prussia has been compelled to send a general of cavalry to act as mediator between them. Notwithstanding the large reinforcements sent to the Austrian army in Jutland so many men are on the sick list that the total strength of the army is only about 25,000.

It is rumoured that King Christian of Denmark has determined to treat for peace direct with Prussia on the basis that Denmark should be admitted into the Germanic Confederation. A Russian fleet is being equipped at Cronstadt, and will be despatched into the Baltic.

RUMOUR OF RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—During the last two or three days a rumour has extensively prevailed at the clubs, and seems to be generally believed in, that the Right Hon. J. Evelyn Denison will retire from the Speakership of the House of Commons at the close of the present Parlia-

ment, and be raised to the House of Peers, under the title of Baron Malton, which borough he represented for a period of 16 years, or of Baron Ossington, the name of his seat in Nottinghamshire.—'Evening Herald.'

"MANHATTAN" AND HIS LETTERS.—It is rumoured that the true cause of the threatened arrest of the notorious correspondent of the 'Morning Herald,' 'Manhattan,' is not so much on account of his political letters, to which great license has always been accorded, as the personal scandal brought forward in the strange novel published some four weeks back with reference to the leading personages in New York society. The idea gains credit from the fact that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is understood to have been coupled with 'Manhattan' in the contemplated arrest.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

Tauranga, May 4.

On April 29, Lieutenant-General Cameron attacked the rebels, who held a strong position near Tauranga. The assault was unsuccessful; but the enemy, who had suffered severely, abandoned the position under cover of the night. Our loss, together with that of the Royal Navy, amounts to 7 officers killed, 7 wounded, 21 men killed, 77 wounded. The officers killed are Captain Hamilton, H.M.S. Esk; Lieutenant Hill, H.M.S. Curacoa; Captain R. C. Glover, 43rd Regiment; Captain C. R. Mure, 43rd Regiment; Captain R. T. F. Hamilton, 43rd Regiment; Captain E. Utterson, 43rd Regiment; Lieutenant C. J. Langlands, 43rd Regiment.

BRAZIL.

Rio, June 7.

The murderous attempt on the Viscount de Bomfim—"the assault of the 11th of May," as it is called, or "the Bomfim-Mesquita drama," (Mesquita being the name of the son of the viscount in whose house the bloody deed was to be perpetrated, and where, as it is, two lives were lost in the fight between the police and the assassins)—is still the subject of universal talk and theme of innumerable newspaper articles, and the conduct of the chief of police is generally denounced. There is a crime of which the chief of police had previous notice—which he posted his men to prevent; and yet all the assassins escape, except one, who is shot in the affray (this turns out to be an American, named Harding), and the police can find no clue to the fugitives or the instigator of the attempt.

Preparations have been begun for reception of the still unknown princes who are to come to claim the hands of our two princesses. The old palace is being whitewashed, and there is talk of purchasing a suitable residence near town for the Imperial Princess. But there is a great want of money. Some say that the consort chosen for the Imperial Princess is not the Austrian Archduke, but a Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Baron de Maua goes to England with his family by this packet, and intends to stay with you a year or two. He is the Rothschild of Brazil and the Plate, has been a great benefactor to Brazil, and is a warm friend of England. If the Emperor had listened to his advice there would have been no reprisals, and all pending questions, such as claims, etc., would have been settled long ago, and we hope his visit to England may do good for a reconciliation.—[Cor. Liverpool Mercury.]

THE WHITES AND THE BLUES.

The hard knocks sustained by the Oriental Republic presage its total ruin, and threaten to blot its name out of the list of nations. In sight of such imminent danger the press of a sister state, far from preaching concord and invoking sentiments of patriotism, devotes its energies to inflame the passions and urge political refugees to throw themselves into the bloody arena, where, like the gladiators of old, they will hack each other to pieces in the gratification of insane ambition and accursed hate.

We can understand how the fire of civil war, the heat of party spirit, may blind the combatants so far as to make them work out their own destruction but it is incomprehensible that an impartial writer, a severe censor, should enlist in the files of disorder, and aid those elements which must produce fatal results and deliver the country up to foreign domination.

Sad experience shows that political factions lend a more willing ear to the voice of passion than to the counsels of prudent reflection. General Flores is no doubt flattered by the remarks of the Argentine press, and disposed not to yield an iota in his pretensions. The government of Sor. Aguirre, enraged by the open antipathy of these journals to his legal authority, will hold out to the last. Meantime Brazil advances

her army across the frontier—sends a formidable fleet into the River Plate—and the Imperial Ultimatum leaves the Oriental people in the terrible alternative, either to bow their heads beneath the yoke, or die manfully in arms against the foreign aggressor.

Woe to you, General Flores! You are at best a rebel. Spare your unhappy country, and perchance your crime may be forgotten. Remember the faction of the Whites and Blues when the citizens of Rome wasted so much blood that was necessary for the salvation of the empire, and the barbarians were knocking at the gates of the city.

COLUMBIA.

WHO SO SHABBY?

SIR:—I am one of the orchestra at Colon, and beg to call attention to the disgraceful management of the late concert, nick-named "Philanthropic," recently given at the theatre. The door-keepers insisted on making myself and some more of the orchestra pay on going in. We were deprived of our beer during the night, although the Committee regulated themselves with the best wines. Our talented leader, Sig. Nicolai, gave his services gratis, and his wife, the prima-donna Briol, was forced to pay for her seat. The artists of the theatre were forced to pay. Our performances of William Tell, the Prophet, and Martha, were applauded, but we have not been paid, and wish to know if the Committee intends "chiselling" us in the manner followed with Sig. Nicolai, the newspaper editors, and others who served gratis?

TROMBONE.

RIO HOTEL-CHARGES

To the Editors of the "Standard."

DEAR SIRS:—Perhaps your readers may be interested in knowing what a dinner costs at the Exchange Hotel, Rio.

Five of us had a very moderate repast there the other day; merely soup, fish, slices of "gigot," a little pastry, cheese and fruit. The charge for five was:

25 milreis, or £2 16s. 3d.
1 bot. Sherry, 4 do — 9 —
1 do. ord. Claret, 4 do — 9 —
Total, 33 milreis or £3 14s. 3d.

or about 15s. each.

This information may be useful to River Plate passengers who dislike being victimized like

ONE WHO PAID.

The Foreign Amateur Race Meeting of 1st November bids fair to be a great success, and the F. A. R. Society to become a highly popular and permanent institution. Subscriptions come in freely, and it is to be hoped that all parties, who can by any possibility do so, will bring forward horses.

To be successful and to participate directly in the sport with the highest degree of pleasure, a man must bring forward good horses. The Mestizos offer the best prospects, and those gentlemen who wish for sport, and successful sport, should provide themselves with promising Mestizo colts; more especially as such colts or horses, when no longer fit for racing, are valuable as stallions.

From "The Times," June 21st & 22d, '64.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, JUNE 20TH AND 21ST. (Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice ERLE and a Special Jury.)

ELWOOD AND ANOTHER V. CHRISTY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Webster, and Mr. T. Ashton were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bovill, Sir G. Honyman, and Mr. Murray for the defendants.

This was an action for the infringement of a patent for the invention of a solar hat made for India, of which the plaintiff was the assignee.

The plaintiffs are hat manufacturers in Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, and the defendants are in the same way of business in Gracechurch-street. The invention was thus described in the specification of the patent:—

"Each hat is composed of two parts, leaving a space or chamber between them, so that in hot climates the heat of the sun acting on the exterior of the hat shall not pass to the head of the wearer, but be greatly modified by the non-conducting properties of the air in the space or chamber. The space may be either closed, or it may have passages for air to enter and also to pass away."

The defendants pleaded "Not guilty," traversed that plaintiff was assignee, and alleged that the invention was not new.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, finding there had been no user in India or in England.

HERMANSADER MARRIED.

The notorious Doctor Charles Hermansader stopped in Rio Janeiro, as we mentioned lately. An American lady of this city has received a letter by the packet, stating that Dr. Hermansader alias Bell got married in the Brazilian capital to an Englishwoman on the 3rd day after his arrival: another proof of the captivating manner possessed by the eminent practitioner. On the following day he cleared out to parts unknown, leaving his disconsolate wife among the list of creditors. We are not aware if he took away any money or jewellery from his *cara sposa*.

LETTERS BY THE LAST PACKET.

The following letters are now lying at this office:

Frederick Settle (4 registered), James Hinch (registered), Andrew Kane (2), Michael Cormack, Thos. Phelan, Thos. Simons, Patt. Daly, J. Mullany, Mr. Pongard (2), Bartholomey McCarty, T. Culligan, Bart. Casey (2), James Fennell, Patrick Smith, J. D. Boxill, Daniel Sullivan, Peter Haly, Henry Moore, Joseph Thompson, W. H. W. Jones, Daniel O'Connell.

ON CHANGE.

August 19th, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, \$451.
Do. sovereigns, \$138.

The market is very weak, and is sustained by the King and his friends; nevertheless, the fact that there are more sellers than buyers at present on 'change cannot be denied. Patrons kept fluctuating five centesimos all day, opening at 28 15, and closing at 28 20.

CASH SALES.

For Saturday, \$8,000 at 28 15
Aug. 31, 104,000 28 10
" 26, 2,000 28 15
Dec. 31, 1,000 28 —
Sept. 30, 2,000 28 05
Oct. 31, 7,000 28 —
" 6, 2,200 28 05
" 31, 10,000 28 05
Nov. 30, 10,000 28 —
Sept. 30, 8,000 28 10
Nov. 30, 5,000 28 05
Sept. 30, 27,000 28 10
Aug. 27, 17,000 28 18
Oct. 31, 10,000 28 05
Sept. 2, 3,200 28 15
" 30, 19,000 28 10

TIME SALES.

Total sales 272,728.

Brokerage, \$82.

The great talk on 'change to-day was the offer to lend the government one million sterling. Only that Mr. Riestra's name is connected with the matter, few people would believe that there was any truth in the rumor.

The auction of the Escalada's Altos at the corner of the Plaza and Calle Defensa at last came off, and was bought in a great bargain by Dr. Almeyra for one million six hundred thousand dollars. Another important house auction took place to-day in Calle Tacuari. The house is a fine commodious dwelling, between Calles Moreno and Potosi. It sold for \$446,000.

Respecting the wool market, we hear that buyers have gone out to the camp to purchase for a house in town. We think, however, that the farmers will prefer to take their chance of the market and sell in town.

The English barque, *Flor del Plata*, is cleared for Liverpool with hides, tallow, wool, bones, and horns. The shippers are Bell, Drysdale, Brown, Gifford, Benitos and Shaw—Barbour. Also the Norwegian schooner *Emilie*, for Dronheim, by Mantels and Pfeiffers, with hides, shank bones, &c.

Ventura Fernandez has shipped in the *Vigilante*, for Brazil, 5000 quintals jerked beef, &c.

Messrs. H. A. Green & Co. have placed the "Frederica" on the berth for Antwerp, at current rates.

We are informed that there is a very steady demand for specie outside the Bolsa, and that paper money is also far from being abundant.

The commercial editor of the "Pueblo" has, in his anxiety to oppose the making of a law, fallen into some errors; errors which we feel bound to comment on. Mr. Rom tries to maintain the doctrine that in a confederate republic such as this the Federal government alone should have the power to contract loans. It is almost needless for us to remark that this is directly contrary to the constitution; and that we always have been of opinion that there are too many governments in this country, still as long as the confederate system is in force the integrity and independence of the individual states should and must be respected. Furthermore our talented friend tries to frighten his fellow countrymen from making loans with individuals; as he very truly remarks, they are mortals and must die and no one can answer for their successors: thus Baring, Rothschild, Gilm, Brown and other leading capitalists have no business in offering

their money in these countries for they like *Maua* must die, and then perhaps an invasion ensues. We confess that we are unprepared for this style of argument. It may, however, hold good in this country, although we regard it as more specious than sound. In the United States of America each state issues its own bonds and contracts its own obligations. We apprehend that until the constitution is altered every Argentine province has a perfect right to do the same. Neither can we agree with our talented friend in his conclusions as to the direct effect which the price of money in London and Paris has on our market. It is to our mind but a pleasing infatuation of Mr. Roms to suppose that specie must go up or go down on the Bolsa according to the state of the European money markets. The effect is so remote that it hardly deserves attention. It is the unanimous opinion of merchants that the paper money of this country can only be redeemed by a loan. We want specie; we want coin. If the gold mines of Catamarca and the silver of San Juan prove a reality, then possibly we will coincide with our distinguished Bolsa economist, that the country is sufficiently rich in itself, but only then.

It is supposed that the exchange transactions for the packet will be unusually heavy as exporters, it is thought, will draw. We think, however, that it is rather early for wool buyers to commence drawing, and that exchange will not go up as much as is expected.

PRODUCE SALES.

520 dry cowhides, camp	\$115 m/c
150 do do do	108
80 do do do	105
40 do do do	100
50 doz. sheepskins, matadero	250
100 do do do	205
50 do do do	160
30 do do do	130
50 do do by lump	175
30 arrobes grease	43
60 do tallow	33
60 pipes tallow, Corrientes, 14 s. ris.	

New York, June 24th, 1864.

Transactions in merchandise the past month have been on a limited scale, on account of prices unsettled by the constant fluctuations in gold, and also by the uncertainty of the rate of duties by the tariff bill now before Congress, which has been greatly altered in both Houses since first reported, and may any moment be finally passed. The rates generally will be higher. Since the passage of the "gold bill" regulating and restricting sales of gold and foreign exchange, the price of gold has advanced instead of declining, as it was supposed it would by making it impossible to make transactions on time, thus preventing speculation in them. On the 21st inst. gold passed 200, and on the 22d sold as high as 230, declining again to 210. On the 23d the prices still fluctuated greatly. There are so many absurd clauses in the bill that importing merchants cannot transact their business without great difficulty or break the law. The bill obliges transactions to take place in the offices or place of business of either one of the parties, and the legal tender currency and gold only to be used in the exchanges, entirely prohibiting the use of checks in payment: any infraction of the law is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently disposed of 42 millions of dollars of 6 per cent. Bonds, payable in 1881 by public bidding, all over 104 was accepted. Some of the bids were as high as 108 and 110. The balance of this loan, twenty-eight millions; is now offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, by subscription at 106.

The total Government indebtedness on the 14th inst., as published by the Secretary of the Treasury is as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	\$37,941,091 58
Temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness and legal tender notes, interest in currency	379,700,802 58
Debt on which interest has ceased	370,170 09
Debt bearing no interest, viz. United States notes and fractional currency	433,073,278 85
Unpaid requisitions, &c.	48,309,825 56
Total amount of indebtedness	\$1,719,395,168 88

The Government expenses are calculated to average two millions of dollars per day.

The army operations are still without any definite results. General Grant, with the army of the Potomac, has by flank movements reached Petersburg, with occasional fighting, the rebels always intrenching themselves, and resisting the advance on Richmond. General Sherman is within twenty-five miles of Atlanta, Georgia, pushing slowly ahead.

General Remarks on the Wool Market in the States.

There has been considerable trade this month, although the

market may not be considered active. As gold ruled so high, and the prospect of increased duty on wool so apparent, importers refused to sell unless at prices quite above the views of buyers. This obliged the manufacturers to turn their attention to domestic wools, and sales have been quite large in domestic fleece; wool at 80 to 87 1/2 cts. per lb., being relatively cheaper than foreign wools. The last week sales of prime lots have been made at 95 cts. and 1,00 per lb. Our farmers are now clipping their sheep, and hold their wool at a high figure. It is said that the increased duties are imposed through their influence, in order to protect wool-growing in our Western States, which those acquainted with the business know was not needed, as it is now more remunerative than other agricultural pursuits, and those more competent to judge assert that high duties will prohibit importations of many kinds of wool, and oblige the manufacturers to close their mills for want of stock and inability to compete with the imported manufactured goods, and thus make less competition for our domestic goods. Any policy that would stop our mills must be considered injudicious, because it would not only throw many persons out of employment, and thus seriously affect the industry of our country, but would very seriously affect the revenue derived from the internal tax bill, which would be very much more than the extra amount that could be collected on importations for custom duties, by higher duties on wool. Some contend that the proposed duties on manufactured goods are raised sufficient to counterbalance the increased duties on wool. Cape wool is held from 50 to 55 cts. per lb. All prices of wool may at present be considered nominal, as the market is in an unsettled state, and quotations are more asking prices than offers made to purchase. The opinion is general that prices will be higher than they have been, considered on a specie basis, and if gold declines wool will not fall materially, providing our domestic clip can be sold at present ruling prices. The high price of gold since the passage of the "gold bill" having reached 230 on the 22d, stops all transactions in imported wools, and if the price should rule above 200 all prices will rule above those named in to-day's circular.

The new Tariff Bill just passed by the Senate of the United States raises the duty on woollen articles from 35 per cent., its present rate, to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, which, as it is payable in gold, is equal in the existing state of the market to about 90 per cent. in paper currency. Flannels are increased in rate from 18 to 24 per cent., several classes of cotton goods from 15 to 20 per cent., steel manufactures from 35 to 40 per cent., and tea from 10d. per lb. to 11d. per lb. and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The total inadequacy of the manufacturing power of the States to supply the people and army will, it is expected, counteract the effect of the above tariff but the profits on domestic manufacture will be enormously increased.

WANTED

A Lad from 14 to 16 years of age, who can speak English, to serve his time to the printing business, in this office.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned firm having concluded the term of partnership on the 31st July last, we hereby declare our houses here and in Montevideo in liquidation. Mr. Adolphus Klengel will take charge of the liquidation of the house in B. Ayres, and Mr. Claudius Lamers our agent in Montevideo will act in the same capacity in that city.

Any new mercantile transactions on the part of the liquidators after said 31st of July will be for account and risk of the individual in each case, which we hereby make known to the commercial public.

B. Ayres, August 17th 1864.
WILLIAM TREUSEIN.
ADOLPHUS KLENGEL, signing for TREUSEIN & Co.
Montevideo, 17th August 1864.
CLAUDIUS T. LAMERS,
Manager for TREUSEIN & Co.

15 PER CENT REDUCTION

In the splendid assortment of ready made Clothing for Men and Children at 213 and 217 Calle Chaya, "Sastria del Capricho." The owner of this establishment wishing to retire from business proposes to sell off at the above great reduction.

a 20, 60

The Standard Printing Office.

All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; papeletas, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

a x

SHEEP FOR SANTA FE.

Farmers who have recently bought camp in Santa Fe, will find some first and second-rate flocks of sheep for sale, in the north of this province, either before or after shearing. If purchasers do not wish to remove them at once, they can leave the flocks till after shearing at a 'puesto' on the land, where they may also sell the wool on the spot, at a good price.

For further particulars, apply between 9 and 11 a.m., or after 4 p.m., at No. 611, Calle Defensa. A 20. 6p.

JUST RECEIVED,

At J. Maguire's, 93, Calle Defensa, a Case of beautiful Dress Materials. Prices moderate. A 20. 6p.

PROGRAMME OF THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC RECITAL.

Which will take place on Monday evening, 29th inst., at 8 1/2 o'clock, in the Concert Room of the Colon Theatre.

PART I.

Overture..... Nelson.
Ballad, Mary of Argyll.....
Scenes from Merchant of Venice..... Shakespeare.
Grand Duo for Violin & Piano; Soro & Fabiani. DeBeriot.
PART II.
Grand Fantasia with variations for Violin & Piano; "Il Trovatore"..... Verdi.
Ballad, "Thou art so near, and yet so far"..... Reichardt.
Recitation, "The Raven"..... Poe.
Ballad, "Good-bye, Sweet-heart, good-bye".....

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Mackern, Manager of Foreign Club, and of Mr. Cranwell, Chemist, Calle de la Reconquista.
Buenos Ayres, 18 August, 1864.

TO MECHANICS and ENGINEERS.

On Tuesday, 23d inst., will be sold by auction, the Foundry establishment situated at No. 88, Paseo Julio. Any person interested may purchase the whole, along with the key and goodwill of the place. 3p, A 20

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association. FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—
In hard dollars 4, ... 259,142 dolrs.
In paper currency ... 370,000 ..

Inversion of Fund.
Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes.

DIRECTORS.

D. N. del Aszuena, President.
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
" Antonio Marco del Pont.
" Jacobo Paravieci.
" Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Tena.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. H. Wilcke.
" Ma. ano Billingham.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

GARRETT—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital.

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

3rd. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capital received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 57, CALLE SAN MARTIN (Alto).

WANTED

A Man Servant. Calle Tucuman 101. a 19. 3 p.

SERVANT GIRL.

Wanted one to take care of a child. Apply 93 Calle Potosi. a 19. 3 p

ELZ!

Peter William Elz, and Valentine Elz, brothers, formerly of Sulzheim, in the province of the Rhine, Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, now supposed to be somewhere in the Argentine Republic (possibly, as has been intimated, in or near the Colony of Esperanza, in the Province of Santa Fe), may hear of something to their advantage, by at once putting themselves in communication with the undersigned.

Any information of the brothers Elz, or of either of them, would be thankfully received.

H. R. HELPER,

United States' Consul.

Buenos Ayres, August 16, 1864.

A. 17. 3p.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO.,

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and serobnts of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Oveja.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Hacienda Vacun.

Bededores de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.

Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.

Cercos de Hierro para Rodeo, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.

Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.

Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paven until 10 p.m. for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paven will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

57—DEFENSA—57.

(Corner of Potosi)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

Mr. FREDERICK SETTLE

Come and appear.

Letters of the greatest importance have arrived for the above named gentleman. Can nobody say where he is? a 19, 3 p

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

In an English house; rent moderate. Apply 85 Calle Tucuman. a 19, 6 p

STEWART.

Wanted an active man to wait at table and make himself useful in a small back or establishment. None need apply who cannot produce first class recommendations. Apply at 116 Calle Piedad from 9 to 5. a 19, 3 p

AUCTION SALE.

BY

MARIANO BILLINGHURST,

Of a Block of Ground, formerly a part of the late James Brittain's Quinta, at the end of Calle Defensa, fronting the new street between this and Bolivar, in six lots.

On Thursday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold to the highest bidder, the above described block of ground, as follows:

Nos. 1 to 4, each 10 varas front by 43 45/100 deep; No. 5 & 6, of irregular dimensions.

The sale will take place on the premises. 6p, A 19

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA 49 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

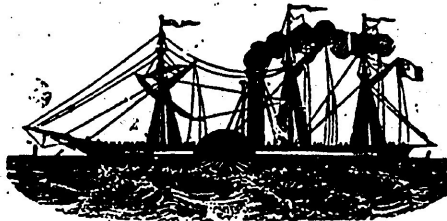
Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels,

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;

White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

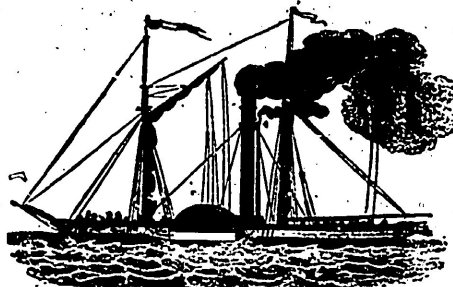
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. The Steamer "UNA," to have left Liverpool on the 8th July, and expected in the course of a few days, will be the next opportunity. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Batty guarantees his usual liberal treatment.

These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

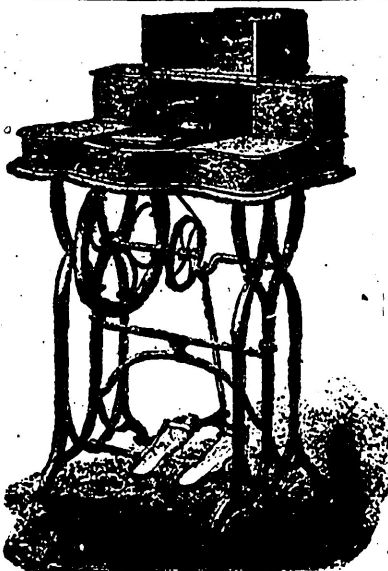
	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
GALILEO,	1525	Russell, about	8th September.
KEPLER	1499	Russell	8th October.
COPERNICUS	1371	Godsoe	8th November.
HERSCHEL	1525	Bogart	December.
NEWTON	1171	—	To follow.
PTOLEMY	1171	—	To follow.

The GALILEO is shortly expected in this port, and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers.

Apply to the Owners' Agents, Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
15 p a 18 Calle San Martin, No. 56.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers. These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU.

Fire. COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed. Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate, BRANDT SOHN, and CO., Calle de la Piedad, 208. J1. 1m

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Edward Zimmermann, John Fair, James Fair, John B. Wanklyn, Charles F. Zimmermann, and Peter B. Moller, as merchants and commission agents in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, under the firm of Zimmermann, Fairs and Co., and in London under the firm of John Fair and Co. was dissolved on the 30th June last, so far as regards the said John Bradshaw Wanklyn the younger, who has retired from the concern, which will hereafter be continued by the remaining partners under the same firms.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo,

17th August, 1864.

ZIMMERMANN, FAIRS & CO.
a 18, 3 p

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks, and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

JOHN BEST & BROS.

j5, 1 m

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Chief Offices,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co., CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Sept. 20.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,

204 Calle Venezuela.

Estancia for Sale.

By order of Dr. Echeverria, Judge of 1a. Instancia, will be sold by auction, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September in the galleries of the Cabildo, an estancia situate in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front by a league in depth, valued at \$900,000 per league, and belonging to the late Mr. Cornelius Garaghan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of D. Tulio Mendez.

By order, August 10th

MANUEL GRANADOS.

1 m J 11.

AUCTION SALE,

By C. RISTORINI,

OF A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE,

Situate, Nos. 83 & 85 Calle Tucuman, opposite the Cross of San Juan, between Potosi and Moreno.

On Friday, 19th inst., at noon, will be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Executors of a will.

The above house occupies 164 yards front by 44 deep; the lower house contains, on the left, 8 rooms, and on the right, 7 rooms, kitchen, stable, 3 court-yards, gas, and all conveniences. The upper house comprises 8 rooms, kitchen, azoteas, etc., and is papered.

This edifice, in so central a position, is worth 5,000\$ per month, the lower house is unoccupied, and the whole must be sold without reserve.

"The Standard,"—Printed and Pub. every morning at the STANDARD Printing office, 116 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. MULLALL.